

Inflammation and wound diabeticKintoko¹¹Faculty of Pharmacy, Ahmad Dahlan University Yogyakarta**EDITORIAL****ARTICLE INFO**

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Generally, the wound healing process undergoes four phase, which are coagulation (hemostasis), inflammation, proliferation and remodelling. The coagulation phase is the first stage of the wound healing process which involves platelet cells.¹ The inflammation phase starts a few minutes after injury and then continues for several days. During this phase, antiinflammatory cells adhere into the site of injury and actively perform a mobilization with leukocytes (polimorfonukleokocytes or neutrophil). If there is no interaction and contamination in the inflammatory phase, it will develop to the proliferative phase of healing. The proliferative phase is characterized by the formation of granulation tissue in the wound and contraction. This phase will be the end if dermis epithelial and collagen layer resurface the wound, the wound begins to contract and a number of growth factors which is produced by macrophage and platelet will accelerate this contraction.¹ The remodelling phase starts approximately the third week after wounding and usually lasts about 12 months. The collagen synthesis which started in the beginning of the proliferative phase will continue in the maturation phase. The gelatinous collagen which is secreted in the proliferative phase will realign to mature collagen tissue which are stronger and better than gelatinous collagen.¹

The complete healing of the wound will be happen if there is a continuity of skin layer and skin tissue strengthen or it does not interfere normal activity. Although each person has the same wound healing process, the result of wound healing depends on their biological condition, site of injury and extent of injury. At the tender age and good condition (no comorbid), the wound healing process will be faster to complete than a person with malnutrition, comorbid (systemic disease) such as diabetes mellitus.¹

Diabetic ulcer is a condition that occurs when skin tissue has broken down starting from the epidermis, dermis, subcutaneous and spreading to the deep tissue like bone and muscle.² The stage of diabetic wound divided into three stages: superficial, deep and ulcus gangrene.³ The characteristic of diabetes skin, in terms of the dermis layer, usually appear thicker than normal skin. Hyperglycemia contribute to this condition by interfering collagen degradation so that the skin appears less elastic.⁴

Diabetic wound, chronic or poor healing, is the most complicated in diabetes mellitus. The chronic diabetic wound is caused by impairment of the wound healing process.⁵ In a diabetes mellitus patient, there is an increase of pro-inflammation cytokine during the wound healing process

resulting in the inflammation phase and no progress in healing.⁶ Inflammation is very important in the healing process, however if there is an exaggerated inflammatory response, it will cause a longer wound healing process. Moreover, neuropathy factor, microangiopathy, and impaired immune system contribute to a delayed diabetic wound healing.⁷ The delayed inflammatory phase causes not only an increase of matrix metalloproteinase⁹ in the wound area but also a decrease of an inhibitor number. Both conditions can increase matrix degradation process in the wound area and tissue damage which contribute to delayed diabetic wound healing.⁸

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